

Bellevue Falls Times.

BELLEVUE FALLS, JUNE 12, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are Agents for the *Bellevue Falls Times*, in these cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for the same at lowest rates.

S. H. Niles, Seely's Building, Court Street, Boston, is also agent for the same.

67 The Union State Committee held a meeting at Burlington on Tuesday, to fix upon a time and place for holding a State Convention.

68 The Vermont Brigade under Col. Grant have been winning more laurels. They again crossed the Rappahannock on Friday of last week, and an account of their brilliant conduct and success will be found elsewhere. The glory of this Brigade will hereafter be the glory of Vermont, and stand as a proud record in her history.

69 The latest news from Vicksburg is decidedly cheering, and represents the siege as progressing finely. The city is surrounded on all sides, and does not seem possible for the rebels to hold out but a few days longer.

70 The new movements on the Rappahannock have again turned the attention of the country in that direction. A portion, if not all, of our army at that place, are across the river, and have thrown up earthworks in front.

The True Policy.

Since the commencement of the present war, the arming of the blacks as a policy of the Government, has received from Copperhead sources, all sorts of ridicule, and every opprobrious epithet imaginable has been heaped upon those who have advocated the adoption of such a policy—at least this has been the case until quite lately—now, however, when the stern and impartial Constitution Act is about to be put in force, there is observable a much greater degree of willingness than heretofore to have them employed. It has been fairly demonstrated recently at Port Hudson and elsewhere that they can fight, and since they are willing to, we cannot see any reason why they should not be allowed to.

Probably one million men have already gone forth for the purpose of putting down the rebellion—let the blacks have as fair a chance as these have had, and officers to lead who believe in them and whom they can trust, and we think they make at least as good a record as our white troops have made. At any rate, we believe the true policy to be to receive as many as can be induced to enter the service, on the same footing as to pay and bounty as other volunteers, and if they do not, with proper officers, prove worthy our confidence, we shall be willing to confess that our belief as to the capabilities of their race has been too great. The least that can be done is to give them a fair trial.

"Stand by the Constitution."

What particularly distresses the peace men of the Fernando Wood stamp is, they say, that the Administration does not adhere strictly to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. They will not admit that any state of things has yet arisen, or possibly can arise, in which it is justifiable to diverge one hair's breadth from the plain requirements of that sacred instrument. Of the ten resolutions adopted by the Peace Convention in New York, no less than eight dwell upon this topic, charging the Government with disregarding and overriding the Constitution in a great variety of ways, while they, on the other hand, "regard obedience to the Constitution" as "the only means for perpetuating the Union, and by it the only hope of restoring the same." After this emphatic and rather ungrammatical declaration, they come to the only practical recommendation in all that wilderness of words, as follows:—

"We recommend, in the name of the people, that there be a suspension of hostilities between the contending armies of the divided sections of our country, and that a Convention of the States composing the Confederate States, and a separate Convention of the States still adhering to the Union, be held to finally settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the contending sections shall be reconciled."

Now, it surely ought to be the first question considered by the originators of this recommendation, "Is it constitutional?" Of course, any arrangement which is to "settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the contending sections shall be reconciled," must have the force of law, and so must come legitimately from some department of the Government, or else be engraved upon the Constitution as a new amendment. But how can this strange project of two conventions accomplish such a result? It can neither make, expound or execute laws on the one hand, or amend the constitution on the other. The constitution, in short, warrants no such proceeding. It provides for "a convention for proposing amendments," but has nothing which admits the idea of two conventions, each representing a fraction of the United States. We see, then, that these men, who are continually harping upon obedience to the constitution as the saving principle of the

times, propose as their first and only measure of relief a direct violation of the constitution! Is not this a sufficient commentary by the utter hollowness, disloyalty and treacherous designs of these abusers of the Government?—*Boston Journal*.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Copperhead State Committee, appointed at their Convention in this place last year, have called a State Convention to be held at Montpelier on Friday, the 26th of June. It is understood that a few old democrats in the north part of the State will attend this year, to make it a little more decent if possible, and not have it so shameful and abandoned as was the case last year; but they will hardly succeed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—At the meeting of the legislature last week, Hon. Onslow Stearns was elected President of the Senate, and William E. Chandler, of Concord, Speaker of the House. Gov. Gilmore was elected by the following vote: Gilmore, 192, Eastman, 133, and 1 for Harriman. Gov. Gilmore's message is mainly confined to local subjects, and shows that the material progress of the State is favorable. The troops furnished for the war number 18,000 men, being an excess over the quota called for of nearly 700. In conclusion, Gov. Gilmore refers to the Rebellion, and says: "In such a contest as that in which we are now involved, I am unable to discriminate between the support of the Government and the support of the National Administration. It is no time now to speculate upon the causes of the Rebellion. The only facts which we need are that it exists, and that it is our duty to put it down. It was a remark made to me by a former Governor of this State, the late venerable Isaac Hill, in which I fully concur, that 'a man who will not stand by his Government is a coward and a traitor.'"

From the 4th Vermont.

Correspondence of the Bellevue Falls Times.

JUNE 5th, 1863.

Friday 2 P. M.—The enemy is supposed to be evacuating Fredericksburg. Hooker has his pontoon bridge laid, and our infantry is crossing under our guns, where the Sixth Corps crossed in the recent battles. The rebels are contesting every inch.

5 P. M.—The Vermont Brigade crossed first. They captured 55 prisoners; our loss light. Hooker is crossing above and below us. The rebel prisoners say, we can't get Vicksburg.

Saturday, 10 A. M.—Heavy firing on both sides. Hooker advancing slowly. This is reliable, and the very latest by mail.

J. H. RANDALL,

Co. F, 4th Vt. Vols.

THE LAST PARIS SCANDAL.—The correspondent of an English journal describes a scandalous scene which recently transpired during a ball at the Tuilleries. A young nobleman, the Emperor's leader of the cotillon, selected a young lady who had been the leading star of the ball, to share with him the honors of his sovereignty, to the great mortification and vexation of another lady present, who in her day had been a beauty, had led the cotillon, and been proclaimed the star of fashion. It so happened that the seat occupied by this woman was absolutely necessary for the figure about to be danced, and her successful rival requested permission to occupy it. A curt refusal was the reply vouchsafed. "Then we must lessen the circle," returned Mademoiselle calmly, and her partner procuring a chair placed it directly before the irate female, who colored with rage and indignation, and the moment that Mademoiselle had seated herself, began kicking her in the shins and pushing the chair with her knees, and, although requested to desist, only repeated the offensive treatment with more energy. The insulted belle appealed to Mlle. Murat, who volunteered to exchange places, and was proceeding to occupy the obnoxious chair, when it was kicked over the floor, right into the middle of the cotillon! Of course the dance ceased at once, the Empress was informed of the circumstances, the offender's husband was sent for, and the irritated ex-beauty was escorted from the hall by her liege lord, bestowing as she went a most scornful glance upon her triumphant rival. The next day the offending lady received her *disinvitation* to the Tuilleries in due form; and, as it is the first time such a ceremony has been gone through, of course it has created no small sensation.

UNION MASS MEETING.—Appearances indicate that the gathering of loyal men at Concord on the 17th of June next will be one of the most successful demonstrations ever witnessed in that State. The Statesman says the following gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meetings on the day of the Convention:—

Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Maj. Gen. J. C. Fremont, Hon. James T. Brady, Gen. Gilman Maason, Hon. Nath'l. B. Baker, Hon. Daniel Dickinson and others.

FROM VICKSBURG.—The siege continues. Advices from Memphis to the 3d

state:—The dispatch from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston, captured on Thursday, read:—"Our forage is all gone. The men are on quarter rations. The ammunition is nearly exhausted. We can hold out ten days."

On Friday Gen. Grant ordered every gun in position, to throw shell into Vicksburg. In one hour 3,600 were safely lodged in the city, but with what result is not known. The ten days spoken of by the rebel dispatch captured, expired on Sunday last and if there was any truth in it, a decisive result would be arrived at this week.

THE 8TH VERMONT.—The 8th Vermont has the post of honor in Gen. Weitzel's brigade, and held the right and advance throughout the triumphant march from Brashers City to Alexandria, where it was on the 14th of May. Col. Thomas had been then Acting Brigadier General for some time, being in command of Gen. Weitzel's old brigade, and Gen. Weitzel Acting Major General.

Across the Rappahannock.
THE FIRST VERMONT BRIGADE AGAIN AT WORK.

Friday noon, very unexpectedly to everybody, the engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges and orders to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at a point known as Franklin's crossing, just below the mouth of Deep Run, and one mile below Fredericksburg. Batteries from the 6th corps, under the charge of Col. Tompkins, were likewise ordered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the engineers and push across as soon as the bridges were laid. The only rebel force visible upon the opposite side was their double line of pickets, who loomed about very "uncoveredly," watching our operations closely, but seeming to have no idea that we would make an attempt to cross in open daylight. But about 5 o'clock the engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the rebels fopped into their rifle pits and commenced picking off our men. Our artillery, 20 guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with little effect upon the sharpshooters, however. These kept in the ditches closely, and picked off our men at every chance.

It became necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half past six the 26th New Jersey, Col. Morrison, of Col. Grant's Vermont brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across under a severe fire, and landing on the opposite side, rushed upon the pits with cheers. The rebels vacated, and ran with judgment. Our men instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some sixty of the 2d Florida were brought in prisoners. Other regiments of the Vermont brigade soon followed in boats, and nearly the whole of two brigades were over. As soon as the firing ceased, the engineers began work on the bridges, and at 6 P. M. had one of them completed, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over. Our casualties were five killed, and about twenty-five wounded. Among the killed is Capt. Charles E. Cross, an able and accomplished officer, belonging to the regular engineer battalion. The enemy's loss could not have been large, as they were protected by their earthworks. The captain commanding their picket was killed, and several men were found dead in the ditches—the effect of our shells.

This movement surprised many of our own officers not less than the enemy. It is properly a reconnaissance, by which the commanding general hopes to obtain some positive information regarding the enemy's intentions. Saturday morning enough was ascertained to locate the greater portion of the enemy's forces. We took nearly 100 prisoners, including one major.

Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise. During the night Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church, to a position in front of our line. Longstreet's corps reinforced the troops in Fredericksburg, and slept there Friday night. Saturday morning they moved in a southerly direction. By this bold movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what has become of the enemy, besides dividing his purposes. The men behaved in the most gallant manner, and cheered as they crossed, for the third time, this historic stream. The movement has thrilled the army with excitement and impatience.

The following is a list of the Vermonters wounded in this affair, as thus far reported: Levi Raymond, co. H, 6th Vermont, arm, slightly.

H. G. Anthony, co. C, 6th Vermont, thigh.

John Himes, co. B, 6th Vermont, chest, fatal.

Wm. Meades, co. G, 6th Vermont, shoulder, slightly.

Sergeant-Major W. G. Davenport, 5th Vermont, heel, slightly.

Philo J. Cromwell, co. D, 5th Vermont, left arm, amputated.

Azro Caswell, co. A, 5th Vermont, face.

Vermont News.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, May 31st, as Charence, son of D. P. Whitcomb, of St. Johnsbury, was assisting in fixing some belting at Paddock's machine shop, he got entangled in the same and was carried about a shaft revolving 120 times a minute, until the man who was with him had time to run into another shop, several rods distant, and shut the gate. The boy was not killed, as might have been anticipated, but his left arm was broken both above and below the elbow, one leg shockingly lacerated, and his feet were badly bruised and mangled. It was a wonder he was not killed, as he probably revolved around the shaft nearly 100 times, his feet and legs striking the timbers overhead and an iron cylinder below at each revolution. We learn that he is in fair way of recovery.

SHEEP-KILLING.—Sylvester Adams, of Eden, has recovered a judgment in his favor, against F. H. Harding, of Lowell, for sheep bitten and killed on the 24th of February last, by a large dog owned and kept by said Harding. Mr. Adams caught the dog in the very act of killing, not only sheep, but hens and turkeys.

A new Post Office has been established at North Landgrove, and Henry L. Richards, Esq., has the appointment of Post Master.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Joel K. Clarke, of Bradford, a pedler of tin ware, was driving down the Harriman hill in Corinth, on Monday of last week, the road being very much gullied by the late rains, his cart came near being upset, and some time was falling from his load so frightened his horse that he ran down the hill, turning the cart over and throwing Mr. Clarke upon a ledge of rocks, breaking his shoulder, and severely injuring him otherwise.

DROWNED.—At North Dorset on the morning of the 28th ult., a little girl named Minnie Seymour, fell into Otter Creek near the bridge, South of this place, and was drowned. She was a daughter of Michael and Agla Seymour, and aged six years.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Dyer, aged 17 years, came to his death in Townshend, a few days since, in a singular manner. He was standing on a log fishing, when it broke, and he fell, the log rolled over him, injuring him so severely that when found at night, life was nearly extinct.

GOOD FLEECES.—Mr. Jonas W. Stevens, of East Corinth, sheared from his Spanish Merino buck lamb "Young Roly," fifteen pounds of nice clean wool; he also sheared ten ewe lambs whose fleeces weighed 110 pounds of clean, nice wool, all raised and owned by him.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. A. A. W. Morse of Fairlee, was thrown from his horse on Tuesday of last week, and striking his head upon a large stone was seriously injured. Dr. Scott was called to dress his wounds. He will probably recover.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, son of Henry R. Campbell, of Burlington, is a member of the board of officers to examine candidates for officers in the nigger regiments.

A letter from the cavalry regiment, dated May 28th, says that Lieut. Newton had not then been promoted to be captain of company A, though Col. Sawyer had offered him the position.

Capt. Bean has been highly complimented by Col. DeForest, for his conduct in the encounter at Warrenton.

Louis Follett, Esq., of Burlington, is one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Canal Convention, at Chicago.

Lieut.-Col. A. V. Colburn, from this State, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of Gen. Schofield. By direction of the President, 1st Lieut. John W. Jones, of the 12th U. S. Infantry, who used to be a recruiting officer here, and was mustering and disbursing officer for this State, has been dismissed the service.

PRESENTATION.—On the evening of May 28th the members of company D, 13th regiment volunteers, presented Lieut.-Col. Wm. D. Munson, lately promoted, with a beautiful saddle, bridle, and horse equipments complete. The presentation was made by Orderly Sergeant M. E. Marrs, in an appropriate speech, to which Lieut.-Col. Munson responded in a happy manner.

PEG MANUFACTORY.—We learn that Arlington is to have an accession to her business, in the shape of a shoe peg manufactory. It is to be somewhat extensive in its operations. It is now located at Bellevue Falls, but the proprietors, Messrs. W. & J. G. Flint, are going to remove to Arlington on account of the scarcity of lumber of the right kind, at Bellevue Falls. There is plenty of the kind needed to be found at Arlington, and the Messrs. Flint will find it a good town to live in. Glad they are coming.—*Bennington Banner*.

PROVOST MARSHAL CHANGED.—Capt. Hendershott has been called to the Provost Marshal General's office at Washington, and Capt. Pitcher, of the 8th Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State.

ESCAPED AGAIN.—The Montpelier *Watchman* says that on Monday evening last, "a jailer Camp was about to enter the jail to ascertain if the prisoners were in their cells and properly confined, Capt. Brothers, recently brought here from Chelsea, (one of whom broke out of Chelsea jail a short time since) bolted through into the ante-room and with a broom-stick knocked Mr. Camp down and running over him, after an exciting tussle with his wife and daughters, succeeded in escaping. The women deserve praise for their fidelity and bravery in attempting to stop the runaway prisoners after Mr. Camp was disabled. They attacked them, and did their best to hold them under a shower of blows. The men were too much for the girls, and escaped, when the girls promptly gave the alarm. The night was very dark and rainy, affording the best opportunity for the prisoners to pass through the streets undetected."

NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that the Rev. Father Cardinal, French Catholic Priest in Burlington, had a providential escape from drowning on Wednesday of last week. He was crossing on "the bar" from Milton to South Hero with a horse and carriage, when, owing to the violence of the wind, and force of the waves, his horse lost his foothold and was pushed into deep water, and was drowned. Mr. Cardinal remained in the carriage in the water for an hour and a half, when he was discovered and rescued from his uncomfortable position by parties on the Island, who went to his assistance in a boat.

RECRUITS.—Sergeant H. J. Nichols, recruiting for the 11st regiment, with his headquarters in Burlington, sent off last Thursday fifteen recruits to Brattleboro, and he has some fifteen or twenty more ready to go.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The seventy-third Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, which assembled in St. Paul's church, Burlington, on Tuesday of last week, closed on Thursday. The usual missionary sermon was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Robert W. Lewis. On Wednesday, the customary opening religious services were held, and in the afternoon there was a social gathering at the residence of Bishop Hopkins, also a business meeting of the Trustees of the Vermont Episcopal Institute, in the Institute Library. Wednesday evening in connection with divine service at the church, a sermon, commemorative of the late Dr. Manser, of Bennington, was preached by Rev. Mr. Bachelder, of Manchester. The convention was well attended, delegates from all the parishes of the State being present, and the meetings were of an interesting character.

SAD NEWS.—Intelligence was received on Friday morning last from Washington, of the death of Capt. L. H. Bostwick, of Jericho, 13th regiment. His disease was typhoid fever. A few days ago he appeared so well that arrangements were made for bringing him home, but the spirit has gone to its final home, and the body only, will rest under the shadow of Mansfield, in one of the most beautiful valleys of Vermont. Capt. Bostwick was an only son, and greatly endeared to his family and friends. He was, too, a young man of fine character, and a good officer.

Battle at Port Hudson.

Gen. Banks has fought a severe battle with the rebels at Port Hudson, and that place appears now to be invested somewhat after the manner of Vicksburg by General Grant.

On Wednesday, May 27, the battle commenced, and raged with dreadful fury till 5 P. M., when finding it impossible to carry the strong works of the rebels, our forces fell back to their original position, and it was expected when the steamer left that another attack would be commenced next day.

The 1st Vermont battery had kept up a continuous bombardment in concert with Admiral Farragut's fleet, for several days. Gen. Sherman, and Neal Dow, were both wounded. Col. Kingman, of the 15th N. H., was killed. No loss in the Vermont 8th was reported when the steamer left.

In this battle the experiment of negro soldiers was tried in the most thorough manner, and we give the result as recorded by a correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, which paper is opposed to arming the negroes, as follows:

CONDUCT OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

The 2d regiment Louisiana Native Guard, Col. Neilson, were in the charge upon the enemy's works; they went on in the advance, and when they came out six out of nine hundred side by side accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers. One negro was observed with a rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him. There are other incidents connected with this regiment that have raised them very much in my opinion as soldiers. After firing one volley they did not design to load again, but went in with bayonets, and wherever they had a chance it was all up with the rebels.

While an occasional shot was being fired before the battle commenced in its more deadly fury, speculations were rife as to the

manner in which the 2d Louisiana troops would act during the conflict. It had been placed in the rear, with troops leading them. Gen. Banks, ever, in order to test their military order, once rushed to the assigned point, the midst of the battle they pressed storm the rebel position opposite to the fort, in spite of the opposition of number of rebels. The presence of black soldiers, inside, not less the probability that the advance they would be held, seemed to create a fury in the enemy. They left their all points and rushed on the quarters the negroes had prepared to make a struggle. The whites and blacks, moment, had a hand to hand combat, preceded for its ferocity. The in the conflict were soon disarmed, defending themselves they rapidly weapons of savage humanity. In position in which the struggle placed they fought with their teeth, biting, assailing in every available part body, kicking and scratching them, however, they had to succumb, the trigger, the revolver, and hands on their throats, doing the them with fearful fatality.

It may be here noted, as a key, haps, to other battles, that the black troops made the rebels in almost as ferocious as the blacks. attack, the enemy did not content himself wounding the Africans; of eight hundred were at once killed! one was wounded, the assault was still he died. Finding themselves that powered, about two hundred of the troops rushed to the siege guns, heading over the walls, and were

The New Orleans correspondent *Tribune* thus speaks:—

I should be guilty of inexcusable cence did I fail to chronicle the gall of two Louisiana colored regiments, first, Col. Stafford, and the second, Nelson. A New Orleans Copperhead formed me that they fought like tigers, times did they charge upon the fortification clambering over a huge abattis and going untriedly forward, while at each the concentrated fire of the adjacent teries lessened their ranks with a rapidity. Fully fifty per cent of their ber were left dead upon the brush, to demonstrate their bravery. The names received at the hands of the Command General and his battle-stained com had earned. A revolution in sentiment toward colored troops took place up field of carnage, which in itself was a victory.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND FRIENDS.—The Protective War Association for New England has proven entire success, and is doing a vast amount of good. Its object is to protect Soldiers and Sailors from imposture, and assist in procuring their claims, without delay, and at the least possible cost. The names in Boston are connected with it, the advertisement in to-day's paper sets forth its advantages and objects.

Mr. Chandler, the new speaker of New Hampshire House of Representatives is 28 years old—the youngest speaker chosen in the State.

It is stated that Gens. Grant and Pemberton were, some years ago, both lieutenants in the regular army, and belonged to the same regiment. They were stationed at Detroit.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

ITS HISTORY.—As the general inquiry of Grace's Salve and who is its originator, seem to be a question worthy of being answered, the manufacturer has been induced to give the following brief, yet truthful account of its history. This Salve is a vegetable preparation invented by the 17th century by Dr. William King, a Surgeon in King James' Army, and from that time he always used it in his professional practice ever soreness or inflammation presented itself, a medical agent for the cure of wounds it was followed with great success, and thousands of veterans that were wounded in the campaign of 1691, owe to this Salve the salvation of their lives. Colonel Richard Grace, who was King's Chamberlain, introduced this Salve into the Palace, where it was used with the greatest success, and highly esteemed for its virtues in the eyes of the sovereign. At the siege of Athlone, Col. Richard Grace ordered it to be administered to his company who were wounded during the memorable day the battle. The order was complied with, and was used with such great success that the head Surgeon of the Army at Aughrim ordered Dr. Grace to manufacture one hundred gross in order to have it distributed among the hospitals before the battle. On the sad defeat of the Irish at Aughrim, after Ginckle's army took possession of the battle-field, they found several soldiers abandoned by the retreating army, and in each of them were found the celebrated Salve. Dr. English Surgeons tested it upon their wounded, ascertained its value, and thus were both of the contending armies befriended by it.

Both Dr. William Grace and Col. Richard Grace died in the campaign of 1691—the former of disease, the latter killed in the entrenchment of Athlone with his country's flag wrapped around his chest on his men to victory. After the death of Dr. Grace, the Salve was not used much until his family, until the rebellion of 1798, when William Grace grandfather to the present proprietor applied its virtues at the battle of Ross in the brave comrades who fell, wounded, while fighting for the rights of their country.

The celebrated Doctor, a Quaker who was connected with the leading Medical Institutions of his day, held in his high estimation this Salve that he ordered large quantities of it manufactured for himself to use in his professional practice. The Salve was used, and in certain localities the residents had it furnished free of charge, and the year 1848, when the subscribers' names are abundant, however, the land of their country to seek a home in the land of Columbia. When they bought the secret of the Salve they received from their predecessors. After landing in this country they continued to make it, as before for their neighbors free of charge, until the year 1861, when the frequent calls made for it, and to bring it to more general notice, and to charge a small price for the article that has received commendation of the patriots upon the battle-fields of yore, as well as from persons of the present day. I am now resolved to lay it before the world to relieve human suffering.

Yours truly,—WILLIAM GRACE.